# AjaxTracker: Active Measurement System for High-Fidelity Characterization of AJAX Applications

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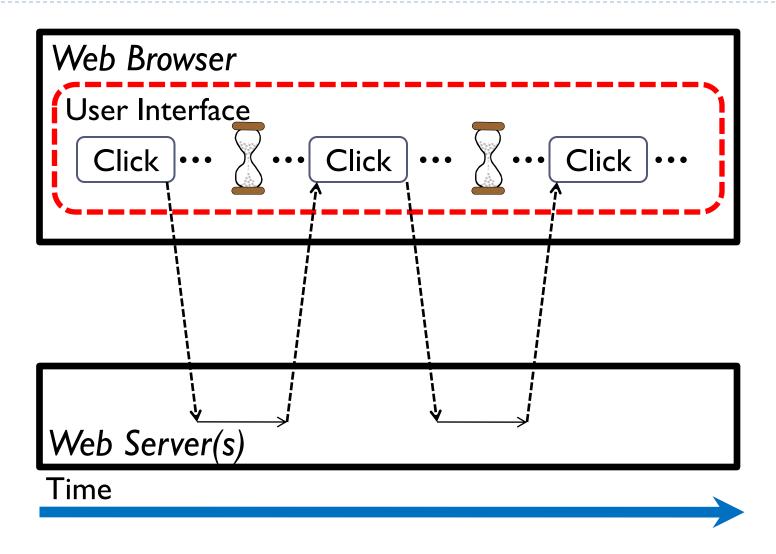




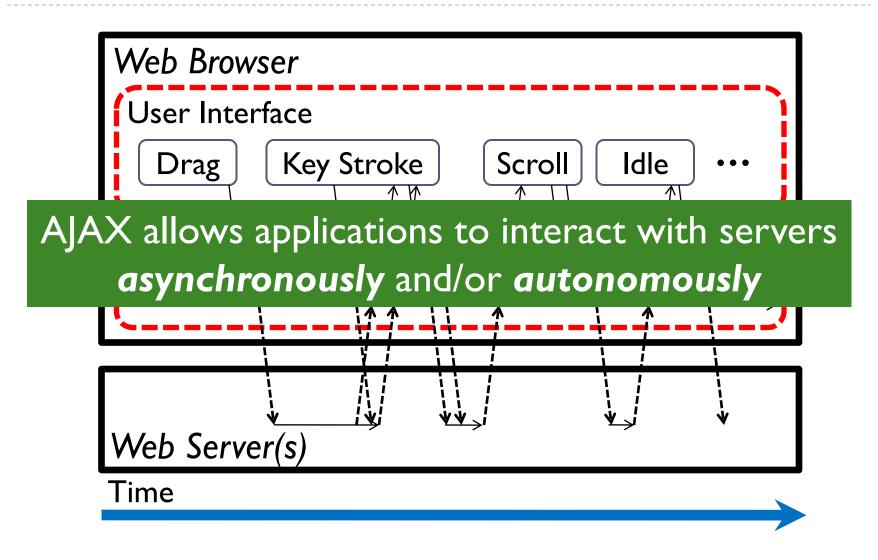
## Wind of changes



### AJAX vs. classical web applications



## AJAX vs. classical web applications



## Why characterize AJAX applications?

- Limited understanding about the impact of AJAX apps on the network
- Comprehensive study on AJAX apps is critical
  - Enterprises
    - Employee productivity may be affected by these apps
    - Need to monitor the performance of these apps continuously
  - Network operators
    - Need to project how application popularity changes may affect network traffic growth
    - Need to monitor for new threats and security vulnerabilities

## Key goals of our work

- Goal I: Characterization of full application sessions
  - # of flows/servers
  - Request/response distributions
  - Inter-request time distributions
  - Predict application characteristics under different network conditions (e.g., low bandwidth, high RTT)
- Goal 2: Characterizing per-operation network activity
  - Mail applications consist of click inbox, read mail, attach file, etc.
  - Maps applications consist of dragging, zoom in/out, etc.

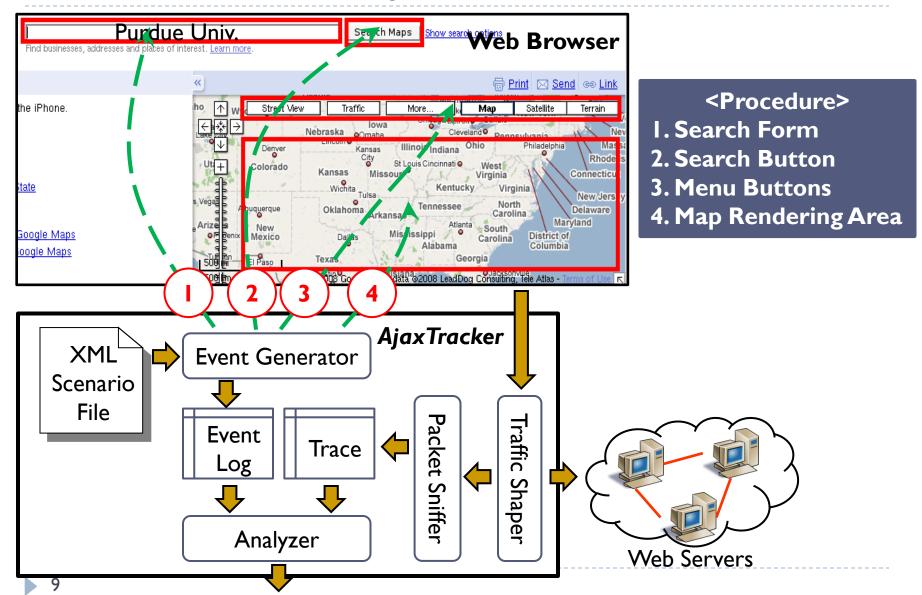
## Characterization approach

- Classic approach: Traces in the middle of the network
  - E.g. Schneider et al. in [PAM08]
  - Limitation I: Cannot easily differentiate traffic that belongs to a given application
  - Limitation 2: Cannot isolate network activity for individual operations
  - Limitation 3: Cannot study application under different network characteristics
- Our approach: End-host based characterization
  - Run the application on an end host in isolation
  - Produces interference-free access to ground truth
  - Characterize individual operations easily

## AjaxTracker

- Key idea: Mimic human interactions with AJAX applications and collect network trace at end-host
  - Inject events such as scrolling, drag-and-drop to a Web browser externally
  - Model to simulate human think-time between operations
  - Relies on network sniffers (tcpdump) at the end host to collect packet traces
  - Characterization support for individual operations with the help of per-operation logs with timestamps
  - Control network conditions with delay shaper and bandwidth throttler

## Components of AjaxTracker



#### Scenario file

- Guide how event generator injects events to a browser
  - Emulate user session
  - Written as XML
- Two navigation modes
  - Static mode
    - Follow exact sequence of events in the order specified in the scenario file
  - Random mode
    - Shuffle the order of events
    - ▶ Randomize the location (screen coordinates) where events occur
    - Randomize human-think time with various models (Weibull & Pareto)
- Scenario file has high flexibility to describe events

## Example of a scenario file (1/2)

```
<SCENARIO>
      <NAME> Google Maps </NAME>
      <PRE EVENTS>
                                   List Preprocessing
                                        Events
      </PRE EVENTS>
      <EVT_REF IDREF="navigated"
                                    List Main Events
             <EVT REF IDRFF="soarch
      </MAIN_EVENTS>
     <POST_EVENTS>
                                   List Postprocessing
                                        Events
      </POST_EVENTS>
     <EVENT ID="navigate_map">
                                   Description about
                                        event
      </EVENT>
</SCENARIO>
```

## Example of a scenario file (2/2)

```
<EVENT D="mavigate_map">
        SOBL_REF IDREF="map_area" ACTION="drag"
         LOG drag map
        PAUSE_TYPE="pareto" PARETO_K="I" PARETO_A="I.5" />
                          Describe कुन्नुइंह्लाइन के नुहुन्द्र सिक्न बटां ons
</EVENT>
String is used for logging event <OBJECTS>
                                 Simulate human think time
        <OBJECT ID="map area">
                 <AREA LEFT="500" TOP="333"
                  RIGHT="1241" BOTTOM="941" />
                 <ACTIONS>
                         <ACTION ID="drag"
                          S X="600" S Y="400" E X="1000" E Y="900"
                           COUNT="I">drag</ACTION>
                 </ACTIONS>
        </OBJECT>
</OBJECTS>
```

## Other components

- Off-the-shelf browser
  - E.g., Firefox
- Event generator
  - Parse XML-based scenario file
  - Implemented using C++, GTK+, X library and Xerces-C++ parser
- Traffic shaper
  - Run Click modular router as a kernel module
- Packet sniffer
  - Collect packet traces
  - E.g. tcpdump

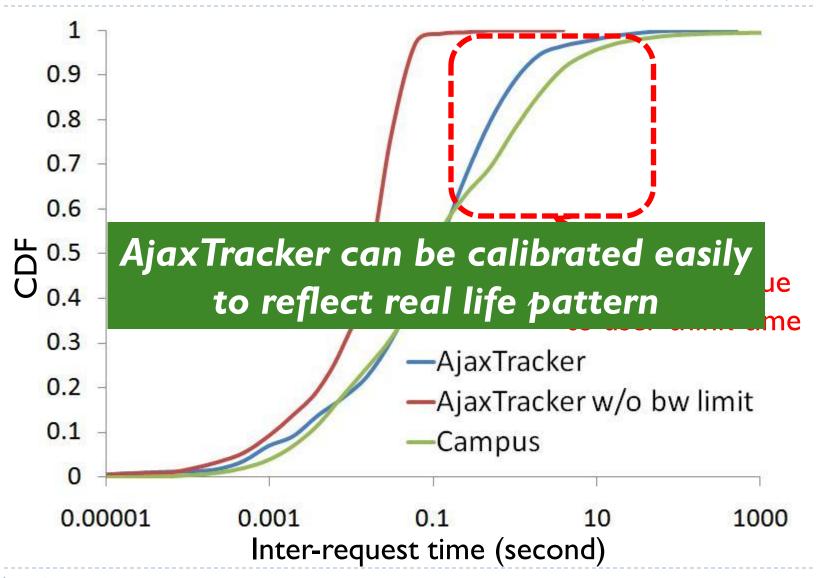
#### Evaluation

- ▶ How representative are traces generated by AjaxTracker?
  - Comparing our results with a passive campus trace
- Show the characterization of individual operations
  - Based on the help of the causality analysis component of our tool
  - E.g., 'click' and 'drag-drop' in two Ajax applications Google Maps and Mail
- Perform macroscopic characterization of full application sessions
  - With a focus on results about Ajax application traffic characteristics under different network conditions

## Comparison with a real trace (1/2)

- A real trace of Google Maps users
  - Collected from a campus switch of Purdue University
  - 24 hours worth of client activity
- Calibration for comparing Inter-Request Time (IRT)
  - ▶ Run AjaxTracker with different bandwidth conditions
    - ▶ 500Kbps, IMbps, 5Mbps, I0Mbps
  - Use linear combinations of different bandwidth traces

## Comparison with a real trace (2/2)



## Characterizing individual operations (1/2)

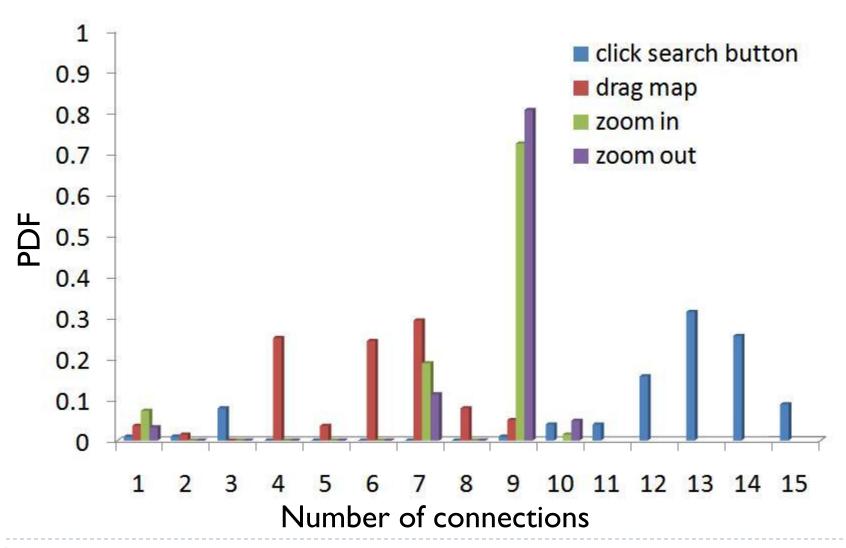
#### Selected operations

Google Maps: drag map, zoom in, zoom out, click search button

#### Inferring causality between operation and network traffic

- Use long inter-operation time to avoid interference between operations (e.g., 60 sec.)
- Consider all the traffic after an operation is initiated and before a new operation is invoked

## Characterizing individual operations (2/2)

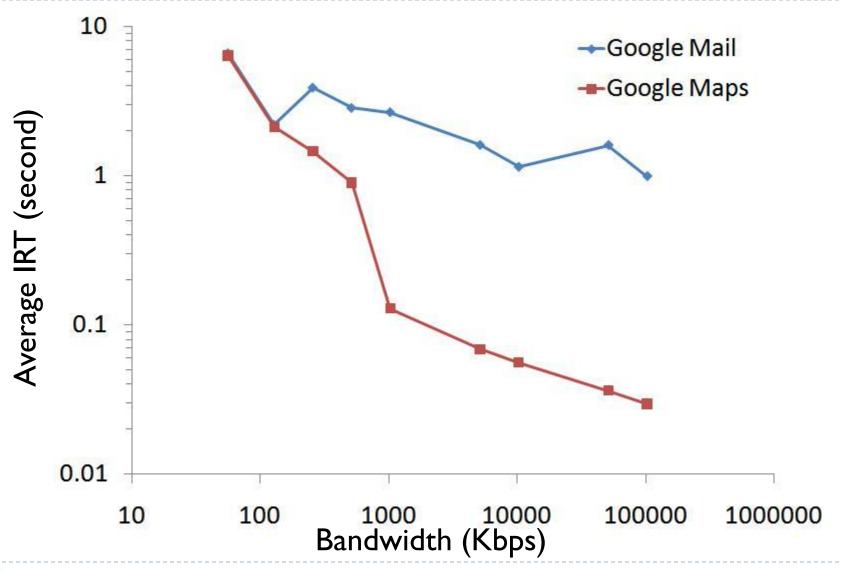


## Characterization of full sessions (1/2)

#### Impact of different network conditions

- Constraint I: Bandwidth cannot be set larger than that of a bottleneck link along the end-to-end path
- Constraint II: Delay is added to the round trip time of the endto-end path

## Characterization of full sessions (2/2)



### Summary

- An active measurement system to automatically interact with AJAX-powered Web applications
  - Available at <a href="http://www.cs.purdue.edu/synlab/ajaxtracker">http://www.cs.purdue.edu/synlab/ajaxtracker</a>
- Allows users to characterize AJAX applications in the different level of details
  - Session-level and Operation-level
- Enables the characterizations of AJAX applications under different network conditions

# Questions?